[CONCLUDED.]

THE POPE OF SCHE AND THE REBELLION.
It was the bandition of affairs in Mexico that involved the Pope of Rome in our diff. that involved the Pope of Rome in our difficulties so far that he alone among temporal avereigns recognized the chief of the Confiderate States as a President, and his supporters as a people; and in letters to two great prelates of the Catholic Church in the United States, gave counsel for peace at a time when peace meant the victory of secession. Yet events move as they are ordered. The blessing of the Pope at Rome on the head of Dake Maximilian could not revive in the nineteenth contary the ecclesiastical police of the sixteenth; and the result is called a new proof that there can be no prosonly a new proof that there can be no pros-parity in the state without religious free-dom.

THE PROPER OF AMERICA. When it came home to the consciousness of the Americans that the war which they were waging was a war for the liberty of all the nations of the world, for free-lom itself, shey thanked Grd for the severity of the trial to which He put their sincerity, and nerved themselves for their duty with an inexorable will. The President was led along by the greatness of their self-sacrificing example; and, as a child, in a dark night, on a rugged way, catches hold of the hand of its father for guidance and support. he clung fast to the hand of the people, and he clung fast to the hand of the people, and the statesmanship of Europe was scoffing at the hopeless vanity of their efforts, they put forth such miracles of energy as the history of the world had never known. The navy of the world had never known. The navy of the United States, drawing into the public service the willing militia of the seas, deabled its tonge in eight months, and established an actual blockade from Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande. In the course of the war, it was increased five-fold in men and in tunnage, while the inventive genius of the country devised more offective kinds of ordnance, and new forms of naval architecture in wood and iron. There went into the field, for various terms of service, about 2,000,000 men; and in March last the men in service exceeded a million; that is to say, one of every two able-bodied men took some part in the war; and at one time every fourth able-bodied man was in the field. In one single month, 165,000 weep redruited into the service. Once, within four weeks, Ohio organized and placed in the field 42 regiments of infantry—nearly 36,000 men; and Ohio was like other States in the East and in the West. The well mounted eavaluant and in the West. The well mounted caval-sy numbered 84,000; of horses there were bought first and last two-thirds of a million. In the movements of troops science came in sid of patriotism; so that, to choose a single instance out of the many, an army 23,000 strong, with its artillery, trains, baggage, and animals, were moved by rail from the Potomac to the Tennessee 1.200 miles, in seven days. In the long marches, wonders of military construction bridged the rivers; and whenever an army halted, ample supplies awaited them at their ever changing base. The vile thought that life is the great-est of blessings did not rise up. In 525 bat-tles and severe skirmishes blood flowed like water. It atreamed over the grassy plains; it stained the rocks; the undergrowth of the forests was red with it; and the armics marched on with majestic courage from one conflict to another, knowing that they were fighting for God and liberty. The organi-nation of the medical department met its in faitely multiplied duties with exactness and dispatch. At the news of a battle the best suspens. At the news of a battle the best suggests of our cities hastened to the field to effor the zealous aid of the greatest experience and skill. The gentlest and most refined of women left homes of luxury and ease to build hospital tents near the armies, and serve as nurses to the sick and dying. Beside the large supply of religious teachers by the public, the congregations around to by the public, the congregations spared to their brothers in the field the ablest minis ters. The Christian Commission, which ex-pended \$5,502,000, sent 4,000 cleraymen. chosen out of the best, to keep unsoiled the religious character of the men, and made gifts of clothes and food and medicine. The heard of dimensions. The Sanitary Comuted, under the direction of an unpaid board, spontaneous contributions to the -\$1.500.000) in money from California alor -- and dotted the scene of war from Paducah to Port Royal, from Belle Plain. Virginia,

to Brownsville, Texas, with homes and THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The country had for its allies the river Mississippi, which would not be divided, and the range of mountains which carried the grouphold of the free through Western Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee to the highlands of Alabama. But it invoked the still higher power of immortal justice. In audient Greece, where servitude was the universal custom, it was held that if a child were to strike the parent, the slave should defend the parent, and by that act recover his freedom. After vain resistance, Lincoln, who had tried to solve the question by gradual emancipation, by colonization, and by compensation, at last saw that Slavery must be abolished, or the Republic must die, and on the 1st day of January, 1863, he wrote liberty on the banners of the ar-mies. When this proclamation, which struck the fetters from 3,000,000 of slaves, reached Europe, Lord Russell, a countryman of Milton and Wilberforce, eagerly put himself forward to speak of it in the name of man-kied, saying: "It is of a very strage na-ture;" "a measure of war of a very quessionate kind;" an act "of vengence on the slave owner" that does no more than "pro-fess to emancipate slaves where the United States authorities cannot make emancipa-tion a reality. 'Now, there was no part of the country embraced in the proclamation where the United States could not and did who saw Lincoln most frequently had never before heard him speak with bitterness of any human being, but he did not conceal how keenly he felt that he had been wrong-ed by Lord Russell. And he wrote, in reply to another caviller: "The emoncipation policy and the use of colored troops were the greatest blows yet dealt to the Rebellion. The job was a great national one, and let some be slighted who bore an honorable part is i'. I hope peace will come soon, and come to stay; then will there be some black see who can remember that they have halped mankind to this great consumma-

The proclamation accomplished its end, for, during the war, our armies came into military possession of every State in rebel-lion. Then, too, was called forth the new power that comes from the simultaneous diffusion of thought and feeling among the nations of mankind. The mysterious sympa-thy of the millions throughout the world hy of the millions throughout the world was given spontaneously. The best writers of Europe waked the conscience of the thoughtful, till the intelligent moral sentiment of the Old World was drawn to the side of the unlettered statesman of the dend the unlettered statesman of the Mass. Rassis, whose Emperor had just accomplished ope of the grandest acts in the complished ope of the grandest acts in the save of the project of person, and neither rank, nor respected of person, and culture of a Russian people, respected of expected the field in discrimination, but he resultive action, which gave the first example of an imperial government with example of an imperial government with example of an imperial government with example of an imperial government of the manifest preference of Congress.

A good President will secure unity to his same supervision of States for Foreign administration by his own supervision of s

P. Bancroft's Oration, cius, that we should not do to others what the various departments. Lincoln, who

free from the spirit of revenge, victory made him importunate for peace; and his ene-mies never doubted his word, or despaired of his abounding elemency. He longed to ut-ter pardon as the word for all, but not unless the freedom of the negro should be as-sured. The grand battles of Mill Spring, which gave us Nashville, of Fort Donelson. Malvern Hill, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness of Virginia, Winchester, Nash-ville, the Capture of New Orleans, Vicks-burg, Mebile, Fort Fisher, the march from Atlanta, and the capture of Savaonah and Charleston, all foretold the issue. Still more, the self-regeneration of Missouri, the heart of the continent; of Maryland, whose so sweetly as when they rang out to earth and heaven that, by the voice of her own people, she took her place among the free; of Tennessee, which passed through fire and blood, through sorrows and the shadow of death to work out her own deliverance, and by the faithfulness of her own sons to renew her youth like the eagle—proved that vic-tory was deserved, and would be worth all that it cost. If words of morey, uttered as they were by Lincoln on the waters of Vir-ginia, were defiantly repelled, the armies of

the arrow to its mark, and without a feeling of revenge, struck a death-blow at rebellion. LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION. Where in the history of nations, had a chief magistrate possessed more sources of consolation and joy than Lincoln? His countrymen had shown their love by choos ing him to a second term of service. The raging war that had divided the country had lulled; and private grief was hushed by the grandeur of its results. The nation had its new birth of freedom, soon to be secured forever by an amendment of the Constitution. His persistent gentleness had con-quered for him a kindlier feeling on the part of the South. His scoffers among the grandees of Europe began to do him honor. The laboring classes everywhere saw in his advancement their own. All people sent him their benedictions. And at the moment of the hight of his fame, to which his humility and modesty added charms, he fell by the hand of the assassin; and the only triumph awarded him was the march to the grave.

the country, moving with one will, went as

THE GREATNESS OF MAN.

This is no time to say that human glory is but dust and ashes, that we mortals are no more than shadows in pursuit of shadows. How mean a thing were man, if there were not that within him which is higher than himself-if he could not master the illusions of sense, and discern the connections of events by a superior light which comes from He so shares the divine impulses that he has power to subject interested passions to love of country, and personal am bition to the ennoblement of man. Not in vain has Lincoln lived, for he has helped to make this Republic an example of justice with no caste but the caste of humanity. The heroes who led our armies and ships into battle-Lyon, McPherson, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Foote, Ward, with their compeers-and fell in the service, did their compeers—and fell in the service, did not die in vain; they and the myriads of nameless martyrs, and he the chief martyr, died willingly, "that Government of the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

THE JUST DIED FOR THE UNJUST.

The assamination of Lincoln, who was so free from malice, has by some mysterious influence struck the country with solemn awe, and hashed instead of exciting, the passion for revenge. It seems as if the just

passion for revenge. It seems as if the just had died for the unjust. When I think of the frends I have lost in this war—as every one who hears mo has, like my-elf, lost those whom he most loved—there is no con-solution to be derived from victims on the scaffold, or from anything but the established union of the regenerated nation.

In his character, Lincoln was through and through an American. He is the first nstive of the region west of the Alleghanies to attain to the highest station; and how happy it is that the man who was brought forward as the natural outgrowth and first fruits of that region should have been of unblemished purity in private life, a good son, a kind husband, a m set affectionate father, and, a man, so gentle to all. As to in-tegrity. Douglas, his rival, said of him.

Lincoln is the honestest man I ever knew."
The habits of his mind were those of med itation and inward thought, rather than of action. He excelled in logical statement, more than executive ability. He reasoned clearly, his reflective judgment was good, and his purposes were fixed; but, like the Humlet of his only poet, his will was tardy in action; and for this reason, and not from his reflective judgment was good. humility or tenderness of feeling. he some-times deplored that the duty which devolv-ed on him had not fallen to the lot of another. He was skillful in analysis; discerned with precision the central idea on which a question turned, and knew how to disengage it and present it by itself in a few homely, strong old English words that would be in-telligible to all. He delighted to express his opinions by apothegus, illustrate them by a parable, or drive them home by a

Lincoln gained a name by discussing questions which of all others most easily ad to fanaticism; but he was never car away by enthusiastic zeal, never in dulged in extravagant language; never hurried to support extreme measures, never allowed himself to be controlled by sudden impulses. During the progress of the elecexpressed no opinion that went beyond the Jefferson provise of 1784 Like Jefferson and Lafayette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intuitions with rare sagacity. He knew how to bide his time, and was less apt to be in advance. of pulic opinion than to lag behind. He never sought to electrify the public by taking an advanced position with the banner of opinion: but rather studied to move forward compactly, exposing no detachment in front or rear; so that the course of his administration might have been explained as the calculating policy of a shrewd and watchful politician, had there not been seen behind it a fixedness of principle which from the first determined his purpose and grew more intense with every year, consuming his life by its energy. Yet his sensibilities were not acute, he had no vividness of imagi-

his conscience was more tender than his feetings. Lincoln was one of the most unasuming of men. In time of success, he gave credit for it to those whom he employed, to the people, and to the providence of God,— He did not know what estentation is; when he became President he was rather and-

cius, that we should not do to others what we would not that others should do to us, and in the name of the Emperor of China closed its ports against the war ships and privateers of "the seditious."

CONTINUANUE OF THE WAR.

The war continued, with all the people of the world for auxious spectators. Its cares the world for auxious spectators and incomplete, and sometimes. If he ever fail will be public business. If he ever fail will in the sarupulous regard due to the relative rights of Congress, it was so evidently tive rights of Congress, it was so evidently the rights of Congress. without design that no conflict could ensue, or evil precedent be established. Truth he would receive from any one, but, when impressed by others, he did not use their opinions till by reflection he had made them thoroughly his own.

It was the nature of Lincoln to forgive. When hostilities ceased, he who had al-ways sent forth the flag with every one of its stars in the field, was eager to receive back his returning countrymen, and meditated "same new announcement to the South." The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery had his most carnest and unwearied support. During the rage of war we get a glimpse into his soul from of war we get a glimpse into his soul from his privately suggesting to Louisiana that "in defining the franchise some of the colored people might be let in." saying: "They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom." In 1857 he avowed "not in favor of" what he improperly called "negro citizenship." for the Constitution discriminates between citizens and electors. Three days before his death, he de-Three days before his death he de clared his preference that "the elective tranchise were now conferred on the very in-

he wished it done by the States themselves, and he never barbored the thought of exactacting it from a new government as the con dition of its recognition.

The last day of his life beamed with sunshine, as he sent by the Speaker of this House his friendly greeting to the men of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope; as he contemplated the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to fruitful industry; to all the cruelties their late masters as he welcomed in advance hundreds of thousands of emigrants from Europe; as can invent. his eye kindled with enthusiasm at the coming wealth of the nation. And so, with these thoughts for his country, he was re-

elligent of the colored men and on those of

them who served our cause as soldiers; " but

As the sum of all, the hand of Lincoln raised the flag; the American people was the hero of the car; and thencefore the result is a new era of Republicanism. The fisturbances in the country grew not out of disturbances in the country grew not out of savething Republican, but out of Slavery, which is a part of the system of hereditary wrong; and the expulsion of this domestic anomaly opens to the renovated antion a career of unthought-of dignity and glory. Honorforth our country has a moral unity as the land of free labor. The party for Slavery and the party against Slavery are no more, and are merged in the party of union and freedom. The States which would have left us are not brought back as conguered States. for then we should hold them only so long as that conquest could be maintained; they come to their rightful place under the Con-

stitution as original, necessary and insepara-ble members of the State.

We build menuments to the dead, but no manuments of victory. We respect the example of the Romans, who never, even in conguered lands, raised emblems of tri numb. And our Generals are not to be classed in the herd of vulgar conquerors but are of he school of Timoleon and William of Orange and Washington. They have used the sword only to give peace to their country an i restore her to her place in the great assembly of the nations. meeting closes in hope, now that a people liegin to live according to the laws of research, and republicanism is intremched in a conti-

Kicking Against the Pricks. dressed in "Confederate gray," was walkng along carelessly, evidently a little under will cause hell itself to blush with the influence of a generous flagon or so, when his eye fell upon a cast-iron fleure of a negro boy, which smiles upon the way-farers upon the Avenne, and holds up in-vitingly a ring in which to fasten the reins of horses. The reconstructed gentleman paused in his promenade and walked around the statue, surveying it for some time with an air of amused curiosity, which soon

changed to a look of ineffable scorn.

The Southron evidently considered the statue as typifying all the troubles and woes of the late so called Southern Confederacy his lip curled with supercilions hate, and, drawing back his right foot, he kicked the molten image with a concentration of spita-ful rage that was laughable to behold. He kicked as though he would have the kick felt by the entire African race, but he only kicked once! The little "nigger" stood unmoved, and held up his ring as grinningly as before while the "reconstructed" recoiled and limped away with a wry face. This hint to his understanding changed his as mies against pect visibly and he went off a madder and a STAND FIRM. wiser man. - [ Washington Paper.

A Cold in the Head. A Dr. Palion, of St. Fov. France, has discovered a new method of curing cold in the

hoad. Herewith is the prescription : the enunctions of ammonia contained in a smelling bottle. If the sense of smell is completely ob'iterated, the bottle should be kept under the nose until the pungency of the volatile alkali is felt. The bottle is then removed, but only to be reapplied after a ninute; the second application, however. should not be long, that the patient may bear it. This easy operation being repeat-ed seven or eight times in the course of five ninutes, but always very fapidly, except the first time, the nostrils become free, the sense of smell is restored, and the secretion of the irritating mucus is stopped. This remedy is said to be peculiarly advantageous to singers. -

As GENERALS EARLY and Breckinridge were crossing from Winchester of September, 1864, closely pursued by the Yankees, tired, hungry and dispirited, the party were riding silently nation to picture to his mind the horrors of the battle-field, or the sufficients in hospitals; Dred Scott decision?" Will any of our readers answer the question now? - Staunton Virginian.

THE establishment of a coffee and reading room at Cincinnati, as a coun teracting attraction to the saloon and bar, has been very successful, and a

## Belmont Chronicle.

St. Glairsville, Obio, Fob. 22.

"."All communications intended for insertion in the naper, or apon business relating to the office, should be streamed " Behmont Chronicle, St. Clairwille, Ohio."



Plag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy mars have ill the welkin dome.
And all thy have were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before wa,
With Freedom's sail beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming e'er us!

VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The President sent a message into Congress on Monday vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill-a measure which nearly every Union member of Congress voted for, and which is deemed essential to the protection of the unfortunate freedmen, who are now subject

The bill was introduced into Congress by Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois. moved from the toils and temptations of his Its object was to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill set apart unoccupied lands in the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida for the use of the freedmen, to be divided into small tracts, and also confirmed the grants of land on the Sea Islands of South Carolina, made by Gen. SHERMAN to the freedmen.

> We believe this is the most serious mistake President Jourson has made since he was accidentally called to his I called for it. present position. He has evidently mistaken the temper of the People and of Congress. The Union Party of today is made up principally of the old Republican Party-the best party that had ever existed in the country. We are afraid the President has thought he teresting, would be saving what every per had the old Whig or Democratic party to deal with. The Union party is a party of principle. It cannot be bought to endorse a wrong, for fear the little post offices or internal revenue collectors will be lost to it.

The veto has remanded the poor freedmen to the ten ler mercies of their late masters. Daily they are foully and purpose of putting their "house in order" but lately engaged in alaughtering the know not the day nor the hour when the On Saturday last a efficient exhibition of "reconstructed" temper was witnessed on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Metropolitan Hatel. A tall and well formed young man, Texas, on the receipt of the veto, that

shame and our martyred dead to turn But right must prevail. "The mills of God grind slowly." We say to every Union man and woman whom our voice can reach: STAND FIRM!-In the name of Truth, Justice and Hu manity-by the memory of our mar

tyred dead, whose bones whiten the South from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and of the faithful black man, who was always ready to endanger his own life to succor our poor sons and brothers who were fugitives from Rebel prisons, and the 200,000 black men mies against red handed Treason-

Presidents are but things of a day. Truth and Justice are as eternal as the

There is great excitement in Washington over the veto. The Senate It consists in inhaling through the note tried to pass it over the President's discharged, or may receive material veto yesterday, but failed to procure the necessary two-thirds. The vote stood yeas 30, navs 18. In the House Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported a joint resolution that no representatives be admitted into Congress from either of the late Rebel States until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation. Mr. STEVENS said there was an earnest disposition until Monday to enquire and see whether they could not admit Tennessee to representation, but since the night after the battle of the 19th then there had been such a state of things as to induce the Committee to be connected with it, and a suitable number consider it wholly out of their power pirited, the party were riding silently along, when General Early in his squeaky voice, asked General Breckining a great principle and without surridge "What he thought just then of rendering the rights of that body to Males 89, females 61. Total 150. rights in Territories under the the usurpation of another power. The House passed the resolution.

> MR. BANCROFT'S ORATION. this week to an account of the Congressional obsequies to the late Presi-

gives ABRAHAM LINCOLN a front rank | ficers' and employee's wages, \$7,271 41; in our history, gives the full meed of praise to the people who so promptly ing, and furnishing, \$8.089 39. led Government-both with musket

cause, and refuge to Rebel cruisers, sand dollars; and for building new laundry As a literary effort, Mr. BANCROFT'S oration is masterly.

President Lincoln's Remains. On the occasion of the removal of President Lincoln's body to its final resting place in the Oak Ridge Ceme-

tery at Springfield, Ill., the casket containing the remains was opened by some of the State authorities, and the face was viewed through the glass covering. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says:

"The features of the deceased were scarcely discernable, the embalmment seeming to have offered but little, if any, resistance to the encroachments of corruption; and the piece of clay that once lived, and moved, and talked, and was known as Abraham Lincoln, is being fast dissolved—'rafter from ratter and beam from beam'—and the particles of which it was curiously com-pounded are rapidly returning to their origin

The body was deposited in the new sepulcher prepared for its reception, and was securely fastened from all future visitation by the erection of solid masonry, the seal of the National Monument Association having been affixed to the door.

MR. PHILIP PHILLIPS, of Cincinnati, is one of the finest ballad singers in America. Hon. SCHUTLER COLFAX, at the recent anniversary of the United States Christian Commission, related the following incident :

"Mr Collax then stated at the last anniversary of the Commission, on the last Sab bath of January, 1864, that striking ode -Your Mission, was a ng Abraham Lin-coin was here and listened to it, the tears coursing down his cheeks. Subsequently he sent up a programme, which Mr Colf-x exhibited, on which appears the following request in his familiar hand writing : Near the close let us have 'Your ission' repeated by Mr. Phillips. Don't say

"LINCOLN."

## Letter from Columbus.

COLUMBUS. Feb. 17, 1866. EDITORS CHRONICLE: To say that the business of legislating was at all times inson who knows anything about the matter would say was untrue.

Both Houses have been very busy for a week past, but have not made very much progress. We have much discussion. In expectation of a visit from the cholera,

a law has been passed authorizing the authorities of cities and incorporated villages to levy an additional tax of one mill, for the cruelly murdered by those who were and baving their " lamp trimmed," for we

The "Morgan Raid is a fraitfu source of speech making. It has been dis Senate without coming to any vote so as to try the strength of it, and was finally referred to the Committee on Firence. The benevolent institutions of the State,

as I mentioned before, have become a great The Report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum is before me. The following appears

to be the interesting part.

Relment has four pupils at this time. The Trustees say: The appropriations needed for '65-66 are

For eurrent expenses...... 18,000 For new bedding, &c..... 1,000 who served faithfully in the Union ar- Less appropriation 1st quarter..... 4,000 As the seminary part of the new building

will be completed by the 1st of June, 1866. at fab and in order that it may be ready for use by the commencement of the following term. an appropriation of \$3 000 is necessary to furnish it. The law limits time of pupils to five years.

except they may be "too young to be safely vantage by a longer residence; provided, that this additional time shall in no case expeed the term of two years." The period of the time thus fixed being

too short to prepare pupils for teachers, the result has been that other institutions have furnished us teachers of this class. As the facilities of this Institution will soon be greatly enlarged, and we shall need twice or three times the present number of mute teachers, we think the time should be extended, and a higher class formed in which to educate pupils for this and other pur

We would also suggest an amendment to the law so that pupils can be admitted at the age of ten years justead of twelve.

When this building is completed, trades and mee anic arts can be taught upon a

A printing and binding establishment can pupils instructed in these arts

SOLDIERS' HOME.

This is a new institution, got up at the suggestion of the late and lamented Gov. Brough. It is situated about three miles West of the city, known during the war as We give up a large part of our space U. S. Tripler Hospital. The object is to oare of them, furnishing them with all ne-cessary comforts and medical and surgical treatment. It will be capable of accommo-

for carpenters' wages, hardware, lumber, horses, harness and wagons, pointing, cloth

for the year at 300, the Superintendent asks and ballot—and is unmercifully severe on those foreign governments, that gave all their sympathy to the Rebel and force pump for supplying water, or pur-chasing and repairing the old one now in use, (\$10 000) ten thousand dollars—ma king a total of (\$110,000) one bundred and ten thousand dollars. This may seem like a large amount, but it must be remembered that it requires a large amount of money to establish a new enterprise of such con-

siderable magnitude. The following resolution was under dis cussion for two days past:

Resolved, That W. Reed Golden is entitled to a seat in this house as a Senator from the ninth Senatorial District of Ohio.

Adopted—yeas 23, pays 11, as follows;
YEA — Messrs, Berry, Bu t, Carlin, Cole,
Critchfield, Dowdney, Godfrey, Griswold,
Hayden, Hollister, Hurd, Ision, Kellogg,
Linn, May, McFarland, Sadler, Tobbals,
Walling, West, Wilson, Williamson and

Nays-Messrs. Bateman, Bradbury. Brooks. Brown. Cummins, Dosn, Hall. Harris, Jones. Knowles and Martin-11. The President then declared Mr. Golden entitled to his sent as a Senutor from the ninth Senatorial District.

Mr. Davenport has introduced a bill into the House to punish pickpockets, at the suggestion of your Prosecuting Attorney. A resolution was introduced to adjourn on the 29th March

The resolution in relation to the Agricultural College has been under discussion .-This resolution provides that the interests of the Statz will be best served by the ca tablishment of a single college, centrally located and easy of access, in which the leading object shall be the study of agricultural science, without excluding other scientific and classical studies.

Mr. Brown, of Trumbull, thought the amount arising from the grant, which is 630 000 acres of land, worth one dollar and \$788,000. would be too large for one school.

Mr. Warner, Chairman of the Committee of Agriculture, spoke in favor of one col-lege, the primary object of which will be to teach the science of agriculture and me-chanic arts, and to keep clear of all other institutions. If such union should take place-as, for instance, to attach it to Mi ami University—the Agricultural College will be a mere side show. The tund, too, would not be as large as stated by the member from Trumbull.

Mr. Walling, of Pickaway, was in favor

of one college and of keeping the fund to-gether. Was opposed to tacking on to gether. Miami University.

Mr. Chritchfield was in favor of one College, at the nearest accessible point of the State, so as to have the State Fair at a

permanent location.

Soil for the Grape. -It is a curious fact that very rich and highly manured land has rarely produced a grape that would yield a high quality of wine. The grape that contains the most saccharing matter will make the best wine, and the different vavieties differ widely in the proportion of sagar. In Italy and in Sicily the very finest and sweetest grapes grow on the rocky rubbish of volcations, and those that grow on loose rocky soils or along hillsides covered with rocks are often the best. These facts ought to teach us not to select the richest soils, and not to stuff them with organic manures.

and not to stuff them with organic manures, for the grape.—[Exchange.

Grape vines seldom need any manure. except ashes or lime. if the soil is thoroughly cultivated, and all weed and grass near the vines are kept subdued. One of the most fruitful causes of mildew is the application of too much stimulating manure to the grow-

Ir is said that two resignations of Cabi net officials will soon take place; in consequeuce of the action of the President in regard to the Proedmen's Bureau bill.

BLESSED is the bald headed man, for his

wife cannot pull his hair.

MULES are sulling in Kentucky at prices ranging from \$160 to \$265.

THE Clermont Courier states that so far the prospect for an extensive peach not having been injured.

> THE McConnellsville Herald says the Woodbury Oil Company have struck oil twelve miles north of that town, at the depth of one hundred feet, and that the well is running now at the rate of two bundred barrels a day. The oil is said to be worth thirty dollars per bar-

> rel. Land in the neighborhood is held at fabulous prices, and five hundred dollars bonus is asked on leases of two

> THE great Cincinnati bridge about to be suspended across the Ohio river will be the longest in the world, being over 2,000 feet longer than the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara river, and 540 feet longer than the Menai Bridge in England. Its total span will be 1.057 yards. The massive stone piers tower 110 feet over the floor of the bridge, and 200 feet above their foundations. One year is the time allowed for building it.

## Battimore Cattle Market. FEBRUARY 15.

CATTLE -Receipts at the live stock scales CATTLE —Recents at the live stock scales since our last review of the market foot up 1.083 head, against 1.094 head of the previous week. The offerings embraced 587 head from Ohio, and 156 head from Western Virginia, by the Baltimore & Ohio Railer ad; 139 head from Hilmois, by the Northern Central Railroad; 135 head from Maryland of the property and 66 head from Sauth ern Central Railroad; 135 head from Maryland, on foot; and 66 head from Southwestern Virginia, by cars from Lynchburg. With the exception of stock cattle, which were in good demand and very scarce, and scalawags, the receipts of which were light, at grades of beev a sold slowly, and prices favored buyers fully to per lb. Sales ranged as follows: Very best off-ring, \$8 50 to \$9 25 per 100 lbs gross; first quality butchers' cattle \$7 00@8 25; second quality do \$6 00@6 75, and scalawags \$5 00. Average \$7 00 per 100 lbs gross. The cattle were disposed of as follows: 748 head to Baltimore butchers. 170 head to Washington butchers. 25 head to Annapolis butchers, and 150 head held over.

Hogs.—Our market has been only lightly supplied during the past week, but receipts

supplied during the past week, but receipts have met the demand, packers being out of the market and dealers only buying to meet their immediate wants. The principle transactions have ranged from \$13.00 to \$14.00 per 100 lbs net, some few lots bringing \$14.25.
SHEED Offerings and demand fair, and prices steady; sales ranging from 51(27) cents per to gross.

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